

Hong Kong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 10,574

星期一至五零一號

六月一十日

HONG KONG WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 16TH, 1891.

三月

六月二十日

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

NOTICE
Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to "The Daily Press," only, and special business matters to "The Daily Press," only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until notice is given.

Order for extra copies of the "Daily Press" should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address "Press." Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES known as Bowrington FOUNDRY with Dwelling House (5 Rooms).

ALSO.

A Large GODOWN, SHEDS and YARD. For further particulars apply to GORDON & CO. Hongkong, 16th December, 1891. [227]

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH.

GRAND CONCERT GIVEN BY THE CELEBRATED GERMAN PIANO-VIRTUOSO HERR ALBERT FRIEDENTHAL.

Doors Open at 8.30 to commence at 9 p.m. Dress Circle and Stalls \$2.00 Pit \$1.00

The Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, Hongkong, 10th December, 1891. [228]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on account and risk of the consigned, ON THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at NOON, E. A. HEWETT, for Superintendent.

(WEDNESDAY), DECEMBER, 1891, at 11 A.M. at their Sales Room No. 3 PEAK CENTRAL, 110 Packages FIRE CRACKERS and 3 Boxes JOSS STICKS.

All more or less damaged by salt water.

Ex S.S. Forces.

A consignment of SOUP and a quantity of CLARET BROWN SOAP in Boxes of 5 Bars each, WHISKY (Silver Bell Brand), English Quare PRIME HAMS, &c., &c. TERMS—Cash before delivery. GORDON & CO. Auctioneers. Hongkong, 16th December, 1891. [229]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JAPANESE CURIOS AND WORKS OF ART.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

SATURDAY, the 19th DECEMBER, 1891, commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at his STORE ROOM, DUDDELL STREET, A VERY FINE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE WARE AND WORKS OF ART.

Comprising—

LAQUERED and INLAID PLAQUES, PANELS, and CABINETS, CLOISONNE PLATES, and VASES, SATSUMA PLATES, VASES and INCENSE BURNERS, TEA and BREAKFAST SETS, OLD and MODERN POTTERY and other Artifacts.

A HANDSOME COLLECTION of ANTIQUE and MODERN BRONZES, a variety of SILK EMBROIDERIES, LADIES and CHILDREN'S SILK GOWNS and JACKETS, LACE QUILTS, EMBROIDERED SCREEN, TOYWARE, TUSKS and CAVINGS, ANTIQUE SWORDS and other WEAPONS, ANTIQUE HELMETS and SUITS of ARMOUR.

ALSO.

A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION of WATER COLOURS, by the Best Masters of Japan and a variety of USEFUL and CHARMING CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, &c., &c.

The above will be on view from Friday, and Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 15th December, 1891. [230]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. LOCK HING, to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1891, at 2.30 p.m. at his STORE ROOMS, No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, SUNDAY JAPANESE WARE, CURIOS, &c., comprising—

KANGA, IMARI, KIOTO, TOKIO, and SATSUMA WARE, EGG-SHELL TEA and COFFEE SETS, GOLD and SILVER INLAID BRONZES, ENAMELLED WARE, LAQUERED WARE, IVORY CARVINGS, WOODEN PANELS, BLACKWOOD and INLAID CABINETS and CURIO STANDS.

LAQUERED and INLAID PLAQUES,

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 15th December, 1891. [231]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNORS.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, SUAIDI, MASSAWAH, HOODEDDA, ADEM, BOMRAY, CO. LOMBO, PENANG and SINGAPORE. THE Steamer.

"MARIA TERESA" having arrived, Consignment of Cargo are hereby informed that they are safe, with the exception of Opium, are being landed under their risk into the Godowns of the Wan Chai Warehouses and Storage Company, Limited, Wan Chai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the wharf are at liberty to do so.

This Consignment brings on cargo—From Trieste, ex S.S. "Empress," transhipped at Bombay.

From Calcutta ex S.S. "Nobis," transhipped at Colombo.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be made to the Underwriters before noon on the 22nd instant.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 22nd instant will be subject to port.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 15th December, 1891. [232]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
DAKIN BROTHERS OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS, &c.

Are now showing a selection of Articles suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS, either for Ladies or Gentlemen, comprising—

LIQUEUR STANDS, CLARET JUGS, TOILET BOTTLES, POSSES, &c., of the best cut crystal, mounted in Sterling Silver or Plate.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES, of best workmanship.

TRAVELLING DRESSING CASES, MIRRORS, &c., &c., at a wide range of prices, all very moderate rates.

CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONERY, CHOCOLATES, BURNT and SUGARED ALMONDS, PASTILLES, NOUGAT, PRALINES, &c., &c.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong.

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS, FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship.

"PATHEAN."

Certain Day will be despatched, as above on or about

TUESDAY, the 22nd inst.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL, CARILL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1891. [223]

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH.

GRAND CONCERT GIVEN BY THE CELEBRATED GERMAN PIANO-VIRTUOSO HERR ALBERT FRIEDENTHAL.

Doors Open at 8.30 to commence at 9 p.m.

Dress Circle and Stalls \$2.00

Pit \$1.00

The Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, Hongkong, 10th December, 1891. [224]

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

"VENETIA."

Certain Day will be despatched, as above on or about

THURSDAY, the 24th inst.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL, CARILL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1891. [225]

STEAM TO STEAMERS AND BOATS, (Callao) to COLOMBO.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VENEZIA."

For Superintendant.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1891. [226]

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

"THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE OF JAPAN."

BY PROF. JOHN MILNE, F.R.S., AND PROF. W. BURTON, C.E.

A HANDSOMELY BOUND VOLUME.

Suitable for the Drawing-Room Table, Illustrating and describing the Effects of the Nagoya-Gifu Earthquake of October 30th, now in the Press and will be READY about CHRISTMAS.

The Book is illustrated by about 25 large Electro-Plates of THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE, in permanent ink. For the sake of convenience there will be 20 plates showing on a small scale, the Effects of Earthquakes in Italy and other Countries. All Plates will be on the finest quality of Japanese Paper. A Specimen Plate may be seen at LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. STORE.

The Price of the Book is Subscribers will be 57 per cent. Extra to the Price of 25/- per Copy. Those wishing to subscribe are requested to send their Names in at once to

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1891. [227]

VICTORIA REGATTA.

THE COMMITTEE having procured the s.s. "Kittiwak" as FLAGSHIP, big bag to indicate that ADMITTANCE thereto is FREE, and that TICKETS can be obtained on board to-morrow (the 17th and 18th instant, the occasion of the ANNUAL REGATTA).

The Ladies' Parade will be immediately

after the Race, and the other Races in

the Gymnasium of the V.C.B.C. on SATURDAY, the 19th, at 4.30 p.m.

Through the courtesy of Mr. GILLIES, the Pilot-Boat will leave Pedder's Wharf to-morrow and return at 4.30 p.m. and 1 p.m.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL RACE, CLUB v. UNITED SERVICES, will take place on SATURDAY at 3.30 p.m.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1891. [228]

REGATTA HOLIDAYS.

THE COMMITTEE having procured the s.s.

"Kittiwak" as FLAGSHIP, big bag to indicate that ADMITTANCE thereto is FREE, and that TICKETS can be obtained on board to-morrow (the 17th and 18th instant, the occasion of the ANNUAL REGATTA).

The Ladies' Parade will be immediately

after the Race, and the other Races in

the Gymnasium of the V.C.B.C. on SATURDAY, the 19th, at 4.30 p.m.

Through the courtesy of Mr. GILLIES, the Pilot-Boat will leave Pedder's Wharf to-morrow and return at 4.30 p.m. and 1 p.m.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL RACE, CLUB v. UNITED SERVICES, will take place on SATURDAY at 3.30 p.m.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1891. [229]

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

"THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE OF JAPAN."

BY PROF. JOHN MILNE, F.R.S., AND PROF. W. BURTON, C.E.

A HANDSOMELY BOUND VOLUME.

Suitable for the Drawing-Room Table, Illustrating and describing the Effects of the Nagoya-Gifu Earthquake of October 30th, now in the Press and will be READY about CHRISTMAS.

The Book is illustrated by about 25 large

Electro-Plates of THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE,

in permanent ink.

For the sake of convenience there will be 20 plates showing on a small scale, the Effects of Earthquakes in Italy and other Countries. All Plates will be on the finest quality of Japanese Paper. A Specimen Plate may be seen at LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. STORE.

The Price of the Book is Subscribers will be 57 per cent. Extra to the Price of 25/- per Copy. Those wishing to subscribe are requested to send their Names in at once to

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1891. [227]

VICTORIA REGATTA.

THE COMMITTEE having procured the s.s.

"Kittiwak" as FLAGSHIP, big bag to indicate that ADMITTANCE thereto is FREE, and that TICKETS can be obtained on board to-morrow (the 17th and 18th instant, the occasion of the ANNUAL REGATTA).

The Ladies' Parade will be immediately

after the Race, and the other Races in

the Gymnasium of the V.C.B.C. on SATURDAY, the 19th, at 4.30 p.m.

Through the courtesy of Mr. GILLIES, the Pilot-Boat will leave Pedder's Wharf to-morrow and return at 4.30 p.m. and 1 p.m.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL RACE, CLUB v. UNITED SERVICES, will take place on SATURDAY at 3.30 p.m.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1891. [228]

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

INTIMATIONS.

GOLD MEDALS
SILVER MEDALS
By Appointment.

KUHN & CO.
HONGKONG. YOKOHAMA
(Established, 1889.)

FINE ART
CHRISTMAS SHOW
(1891)

BROWN, JONES & CO.
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE
MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS
IN STOCK.
METALLIC AND PORCELAIN
(WREATHS AND CROSSES).
A SKILLED EUROPEAN STONEMAN
SUPPLYING ALL WORK.
PLACED ATTENTION TO ORDERS FROM
COASTAL POETS.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1891. [242]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

WE invite attention to our first supplies of
CONFECTORY AND
CHRISTMAS GOODS
received by the last Mail.

JORDAN ALMONDS, NOUGAT, BUTTER SCOTCH, ASSORTED TOFFEES,
DRAGEES, PRALINES, and a large selection of
PURE CONFECTORY from the
leading Manufacturers.

CADBURY'S SPECIAL CHOCOLATE
CREMES.

PINE, APRICOT, CHERRY, LIME,
GUAVA, and other FRUIT JELLIES in
great variety.

TOM SMITH'S CHRISTMAS
CRACKERS.

COLOURED OPALS mounted in Plush;
representing favourite subjects.

A large assortment of ENGLISH and JA-
PANESE CHRISTMAS CARDS, of hand-
made and artistic designs, suitable to all tastes
and at moderate prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED AD 1841.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1891. [19]

MARRIAGES
On the 10th December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Hamilton, Edward Roberts, Chi-
nese Customs Service, London, to Grace Annie, of
Aberystwyth, "Home papers please see page 3".
At Union Church, Hongkong, on the 10th Decem-
ber, by the Rev. G. B. Bowditch, J. Anderson, of
the Native Baptist Church, Hongkong, to Mr. and
Mrs. Alfred Alexander Anderson, Non-
conformist, Ames, Rossshire, N.B., Isolene Parlane,
daughter of the late Thomas New-
man, Calcutta. [260]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 16TH, 1891.

In the most recent issue of the *Foochow* paper we find a simple announcement which calls for more than simple perusal. The fact that a couple of native tea planters in Fukien have commenced planting the poppy in place of the tea plant in the lower ranges of their plantations may not seem a very important item of news to the ordinary reader. Its significance, however, resides not in the circumstance that these two men have determined to try an experiment, but in the fact that the cultivation of tea no longer pays, and that this conclusion has been borne in upon the natives so forcibly that they are coming to see that it must be abandoned. The tea trade at Foochow this season has been more disastrous than ever, it seems, and failures more numerous in consequence. The competition of the cheaper teas of Ceylon and India has been fatal to the chances of Foochow tea in the London market, and as the present rate is only a question of time when the export from China will cease to be of importance. For the better classes of China tea there will for some time to come continue to be a demand, but the lower grades will not much longer find a market in London. This is much to be regretted, more especially as the causes leading to such a result are all more or less of a remedial character. In former times the Chinese producer helped very largely to make the success of the cheaper kinds of Indian tea by sending to England quantities of inferior tea, adulterated, full of dust and rubbish, and sometimes quite unsaleable, thereby giving his product a bad name in the English markets. Then, when the rival teas of India and Ceylon, improved by scientific cultivation, and cheapened by lowered cost of production and reduced freight, were able to undersell the China tea, the Chinese Government still clung with fatuous tenacity to the tax that they had of old levied on the leaf instead of lightening the export duties to such a degree as to give the product a fair chance of holding its own in foreign markets. This policy has been persisted in spite of many warnings, and in face of a yearly declining export. Rather than forego a temporary revenue the short-sighted mandarins were content to run the

risk—almost a certainty—of losing it altogether.

The loss of the export tea trade by China is to be regretted on many counts. It is a good and profitable industry for the Chinese, and the product is a valuable one to the English people. The Chinese tea—whether it does not of course include the deleterious rubbish, at one time shipped in large quantities to London—is dietetically superior in many respects to the rougher teas of Assam and Ceylon, which contain more tannin and make a stronger, darker coloured, and more acid infusion. Very valuable testimony to the superiority of China tea over its two successful rivals has recently been given by an influential personage, whose opinion is entitled to much weight and may possibly command some attention among more educated consumers. We refer to Sir Andrew Clark, who in a lecture delivered the other day to the students of the Hospital Expatriate on tea as "a blessed beverage," and very emphatically declared his preference for the leaf of China. After speaking on the very general misuse of tea, he learned medics said:—"Tea to be useful should be, first of all, black China tea—the Indian tea which is being cultivated has become so powerful in its effects upon the nervous system that a cup of it taken early in the morning, by many people do, to disorders the nervous system that those who take it actually get into a state of tea intoxication, and produces a form of nerve disturbance which is most painful to witness. If you want to have, either for yourselves or for your patients, tea which will not injure and which will refresh, buy black China tea, putting in the right measure—the old-fashioned tea-spoonful for each person, and one for the blessed pot. Then pour on briskly boiling water, and within five minutes, you must pour it off again, or it will become wicked instead of good. Let this patient, therefore, have half a pint of milk and water or cooconuts, or half a pint of tea, d'ye Clark if you please?" Sir Andrew is not aware, we fear, that the tea he so thoroughly appreciates may soon become a rare commodity difficult to obtain, owing in part to the vitiated taste of the British public and in part to the greedy folly of the Chinese mandarins. Is it too late for the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs to make a final effort to save this important and valuable export from impending extinction? The advocacy of even such an authority as Sir Andrew Clark will not alone avail to stay the decline in the demand for China tea; but a sensible reduction in price, which would be possible by the abolition of taxation, might enable it to hold its own and perhaps regain lost ground in the United Kingdom. The attempt is at any rate worth making, though we must admit that the fate of past suggestions of the same character has not been of a nature to encourage such action.

It is curious but not unnatural that the Chinese tea grower should turn his attention from tea to opium. The former was—once the most valuable export from China as the latter was the most costly article of import. It is not unnatural that the tea planter, finding he can no longer secure a profitable market for his tea in England, should turn his attention to an article the price of which is so high as to promise a large profit, more especially as most of the imported article comes from the country that is proving so successful a rival in the tea trade. The Chinese tea planter is not influenced by sentimental considerations, and it is in spirit of resolution that he resorts to the culture that has proved so lucrative in past times to the Indian rōy. He knows that there is a practically unlimited demand for opium in his own country, is aware that the home-grown drug carries less salt than that of the duty of the foreign import, and is therefore assured that if he can raise a good article he is certain to find a ready market for it. We regret to hear of the experiment being even tried. There is already an enormous production of native opium in China, and its further increase will only tend to impoverish the country. The evil of opium-smoking—which has been exaggerated by the missionaries and others but still an evil—will spread prodigiously, until it becomes as common as the tobacco habit in Western countries, with very different and far more pernicious results. Yet such must be the effect if China ever takes up the unrestricted culture of the poppy. There would be no foreign demand for the drug; it would have to be consumed in the Central Kingdom, and in order to make good the loss in revenue from the extinction of tea to opium. The former was—once the most valuable export from China as the latter was the most costly article of import. This is not unnatural that the tea planter, finding he can no longer secure a profitable market for his tea in England, should turn his attention to an article the price of which is so high as to promise a large profit, more especially as most of the imported article comes from the country that is proving so successful a rival in the tea trade. The Chinese tea planter is not influenced by sentimental considerations, and it is in spirit of resolution that he resorts to the culture that has proved so lucrative in past times to the Indian rōy. He knows that there is a practically unlimited demand for opium in his own country, is aware that the home-grown drug carries less salt than that of the duty of the foreign import, and is therefore assured that if he can raise a good article he is certain to find a ready market for it. We regret to hear of the experiment being even tried. There is already an enormous production of native opium in China, and its further increase will only tend to impoverish the country. The evil of opium-smoking—which has been exaggerated by the missionaries and others but still an evil—will spread prodigiously, until it becomes as common as the tobacco habit in Western countries, with very different and far more pernicious results. Yet such must be the effect if China ever takes up the unrestricted culture of the poppy. There would be no foreign demand for the drug; it would have to be consumed in the Central Kingdom, and in order to make good the loss in revenue from the extinction of tea to opium. The former was—once the most valuable export from China as the latter was the most costly article of import. This is not unnatural that the tea planter, finding he can no longer secure a profitable market for his tea in England, should turn his attention to an article the price of which is so high as to promise a large profit, more especially as most of the imported article comes from the country that is proving so successful a rival in the tea trade. The Chinese tea planter is not influenced by sentimental considerations, and it is in spirit of resolution that he resorts to the culture that has proved so lucrative in past times to the Indian rōy. He knows that there is a practically unlimited demand for opium in his own country, is aware that the home-grown drug carries less salt than that of the duty of the foreign import, and is therefore assured that if he can raise a good article he is certain to find a ready market for it. We regret to hear of the experiment being even tried. There is already an enormous production of native opium in China, and its further increase will only tend to impoverish the country. The evil of opium-smoking—which has been exaggerated by the missionaries and others but still an evil—will spread prodigiously, until it becomes as common as the tobacco habit in Western countries, with very different and far more pernicious results. Yet such must be the effect if China ever takes up the unrestricted culture of the poppy. There would be no foreign demand for the drug; it would have to be consumed in the Central Kingdom, and in order to make good the loss in revenue from the extinction of tea to opium. The former was—once the most valuable export from China as the latter was the most costly article of import. This is not unnatural that the tea planter, finding he can no longer secure a profitable market for his tea in England, should turn his attention to an article the price of which is so high as to promise a large profit, more especially as most of the imported article comes from the country that is proving so successful a rival in the tea trade. The Chinese tea planter is not influenced by sentimental considerations, and it is in spirit of resolution that he resorts to the culture that has proved so lucrative in past times to the Indian rōy. He knows that there is a practically unlimited demand for opium in his own country, is aware that the home-grown drug carries less salt than that of the duty of the foreign import, and is therefore assured that if he can raise a good article he is certain to find a ready market for it. We regret to hear of the experiment being even tried. There is already an enormous production of native opium in China, and its further increase will only tend to impoverish the country. The evil of opium-smoking—which has been exaggerated by the missionaries and others but still an evil—will spread prodigiously, until it becomes as common as the tobacco habit in Western countries, with very different and far more pernicious results. Yet such must be the effect if China ever takes up the unrestricted culture of the poppy. There would be no foreign demand for the drug; it would have to be consumed in the Central Kingdom, and in order to make good the loss in revenue from the extinction of tea to opium. The former was—once the most valuable export from China as the latter was the most costly article of import. This is not unnatural that the tea planter, finding he can no longer secure a profitable market for his tea in England, should turn his attention to an article the price of which is so high as to promise a large profit, more especially as most of the imported article comes from the country that is proving so successful a rival in the tea trade. The Chinese tea planter is not influenced by sentimental considerations, and it is in spirit of resolution that he resorts to the culture that has proved so lucrative in past times to the Indian rōy. He knows that there is a practically unlimited demand for opium in his own country, is aware that the home-grown drug carries less salt than that of the duty of the foreign import, and is therefore assured that if he can raise a good article he is certain to find a ready market for it. We regret to hear of the experiment being even tried. There is already an enormous production of native opium in China, and its further increase will only tend to impoverish the country. The evil of opium-smoking—which has been exaggerated by the missionaries and others but still an evil—will spread prodigiously, until it becomes as common as the tobacco habit in Western countries, with very different and far more pernicious results. Yet such must be the effect if China ever takes up the unrestricted culture of the poppy. There would be no foreign demand for the drug; it would have to be consumed in the Central Kingdom, and in order to make good the loss in revenue from the extinction of tea to opium. The former was—once the most valuable export from China as the latter was the most costly article of import. This is not unnatural that the tea planter, finding he can no longer secure a profitable market for his tea in England, should turn his attention to an article the price of which is so high as to promise a large profit, more especially as most of the imported article comes from the country that is proving so successful a rival in the tea trade. The Chinese tea planter is not influenced by sentimental considerations, and it is in spirit of resolution that he resorts to the culture that has proved so lucrative in past times to the Indian rōy. He knows that there is a practically unlimited demand for opium in his own country, is aware that the home-grown drug carries less salt than that of the duty of the foreign import, and is therefore assured that if he can raise a good article he is certain to find a ready market for it. We regret to hear of the experiment being even tried. There is already an enormous production of native opium in China, and its further increase will only tend to impoverish the country. The evil of opium-smoking—which has been exaggerated by the missionaries and others but still an evil—will spread prodigiously, until it becomes as common as the tobacco habit in Western countries, with very different and far more pernicious results. Yet such must be the effect if China ever takes up the unrestricted culture of the poppy. There would be no foreign demand for the drug; it would have to be consumed in the Central Kingdom, and in order to make good the loss in revenue from the extinction of tea to opium. The former was—once the most valuable export from China as the latter was the most costly article of import. This is not unnatural that the tea planter, finding he can no longer secure a profitable market for his tea in England, should turn his attention to an article the price of which is so high as to promise a large profit, more especially as most of the imported article comes from the country that is proving so successful a rival in the tea trade. The Chinese tea planter is not influenced by sentimental considerations, and it is in spirit of resolution that he resorts to the culture that has proved so lucrative in past times to the Indian rōy. He knows that there is a practically unlimited demand for opium in his own country, is aware that the home-grown drug carries less salt than that of the duty of the foreign import, and is therefore assured that if he can raise a good article he is certain to find a ready market for it. We regret to hear of the experiment being even tried. There is already an enormous production of native opium in China, and its further increase will only tend to impoverish the country. The evil of opium-smoking—which has been exaggerated by the missionaries and others but still an evil—will spread prodigiously, until it becomes as common as the tobacco habit in Western countries, with very different and far more pernicious results. Yet such must be the effect if China ever takes up the unrestricted culture of the poppy. There would be no foreign demand for the drug; it would have to be consumed in the Central Kingdom, and in order to make good the loss in revenue from the extinction of tea to opium. The former was—once the most valuable export from China as the latter was the most costly article of import. This is not unnatural that the tea planter, finding he can no longer secure a profitable market for his tea in England, should turn his attention to an article the price of which is so high as to promise a large profit, more especially as most of the imported article comes from the country that is proving so successful a rival in the tea trade. The Chinese tea planter is not influenced by sentimental considerations, and it is in spirit of resolution that he resorts to the culture that has proved so lucrative in past times to the Indian rōy. He knows that there is a practically unlimited demand for opium in his own country, is aware that the home-grown drug carries less salt than that of the duty of the foreign import, and is therefore assured that if he can raise a good article he is certain to find a ready market for it. We regret to hear of the experiment being even tried. There is already an enormous production of native opium in China, and its further increase will only tend to impoverish the country. The evil of opium-smoking—which has been exaggerated by the missionaries and others but still an evil—will spread prodigiously, until it becomes as common as the tobacco habit in Western countries, with very different and far more pernicious results. Yet such must be the effect if China ever takes up the unrestricted culture of the poppy. There would be no foreign demand for the drug; it would have to be consumed in the Central Kingdom, and in order to make good the loss in revenue from the extinction of tea to opium. The former was—once the most valuable export from China as the latter was the most costly article of import. This is not unnatural that the tea planter, finding he can no longer secure a profitable market for his tea in England, should turn his attention to an article the price of which is so high as to promise a large profit, more especially as most of the imported article comes from the country that is proving so successful a rival in the tea trade. The Chinese tea planter is not influenced by sentimental considerations, and it is in spirit of resolution that he resorts to the culture that has proved so lucrative in past times to the Indian rōy. He knows that there is a practically unlimited demand for opium in his own country, is aware that the home-grown drug carries less salt than that of the duty of the foreign import, and is therefore assured that if he can raise a good article he is certain to find a ready market for it. We regret to hear of the experiment being even tried. There is already an enormous production of native opium in China, and its further increase will only tend to impoverish the country. The evil of opium-smoking—which has been exaggerated by the missionaries and others but still an evil—will spread prodigiously, until it becomes as common as the tobacco habit in Western countries, with very different and far more pernicious results. Yet such must be the effect if China ever takes up the unrestricted culture of the poppy. There would be no foreign demand for the drug; it would have to be consumed in the Central Kingdom, and in order to make good the loss in revenue from the extinction of tea to opium. The former was—once the most valuable export from China as the latter was the most costly article of import. This is not unnatural that the tea planter, finding he can no longer secure a profitable market for his tea in England, should turn his attention to an article the price of which is so high as to promise a large profit, more especially as most of the imported article comes from the country that is proving so successful a rival in the tea trade. The Chinese tea planter is not influenced by sentimental considerations, and it is in spirit of resolution that he resorts to the culture that has proved so lucrative in past times to the Indian rōy. He knows that there is a practically unlimited demand for opium in his own country, is aware that the home-grown drug carries less salt than that of the duty of the foreign import, and is therefore assured that if he can raise a good article he is certain to find a ready market for it. We regret to hear of the experiment being even tried. There is already an enormous production of native opium in China, and its further increase will only tend to impoverish the country. The evil of opium-smoking—which has been exaggerated by the missionaries and others but still an evil—will spread prodigiously, until it becomes as common as the tobacco habit in Western countries, with very different and far more pernicious results. Yet such must be the effect if China ever takes up the unrestricted culture of the poppy. There would be no foreign demand for the drug; it would have to be consumed in the Central Kingdom, and in order to make good the loss in revenue from the extinction of tea to opium. The former was—once the most valuable export from China as the latter was the most costly article of import. This is not unnatural that the tea planter, finding he can no longer secure a profitable market for his tea in England, should turn his attention to an article the price of which is so high as to promise a large profit, more especially as most of the imported article comes from the country that is proving so successful a rival in the tea trade. The Chinese tea planter is not influenced by sentimental considerations, and it is in spirit of resolution that he resorts to the culture that has proved so lucrative in past times to the Indian rōy. He knows that there is a practically unlimited demand for opium in his own country, is aware that the home-grown drug carries less salt than that of the duty of the foreign import, and is therefore assured that if he can raise a good article he is certain to find a ready market for it. We regret to hear of the experiment being even tried. There is already an enormous production of native opium in China, and its further increase will only tend to impoverish the country. The evil of opium-smoking—which has been exaggerated by the missionaries and others but still an evil—will spread prodigiously, until it becomes as common as the tobacco habit in Western countries, with very different and far more pernicious results. Yet such must be the effect if China ever takes up the unrestricted culture of the poppy. There would be no foreign demand for the drug; it would have to be consumed in the Central Kingdom, and in order to make good the loss in revenue from the extinction of tea to opium. The former was—once the most valuable export from China as the latter was the most costly article of import. This is not unnatural that the tea planter, finding he can no longer secure a profitable market for his tea in England, should turn his attention to an article the price of which is so high as to promise a large profit, more especially as most of the imported article comes from the country that is proving so successful a rival in the tea trade. The Chinese tea planter is not influenced by sentimental considerations, and it is in spirit of resolution that he resorts to the culture that has proved so lucrative in past times to the Indian rōy. He knows that there is a practically unlimited demand for opium in his own country, is aware that the home-grown drug carries less salt than that of the duty of the foreign import, and is therefore assured that if he can raise a good article he is certain to find a ready market for it. We regret to hear of the experiment being even tried. There is already an enormous production of native opium in China, and its further increase will only tend to impoverish the country. The evil of opium-smoking—which has been exaggerated by the missionaries and others but still an evil—will spread prodigiously, until it becomes as common as the tobacco habit in Western countries, with very different and far more pernicious results. Yet such must be the effect if China ever takes up the unrestricted culture of the poppy. There would be no foreign demand for the drug; it would have to be consumed in the Central Kingdom, and in order to make good the loss in revenue from the extinction of tea to opium. The former was—once the most valuable export from China as the latter was the most costly article of import. This is not unnatural that the tea planter, finding he can no longer secure a profitable market for his tea in England, should turn his attention to an article the price of which is so high as to promise a large profit, more especially as most of the imported article comes from the country that is proving so successful a rival in the tea trade. The Chinese tea planter is not influenced by sentimental considerations, and it is in spirit of resolution that he resorts to the culture that has proved so lucrative in past times to the Indian rōy. He knows that there is a practically unlimited demand for opium in his own country, is aware that the home-grown drug carries less salt than that of the duty of the foreign import, and is therefore assured that if he can raise a good article he is certain to find a ready market for it. We regret to hear of the experiment being even tried. There is already an enormous production of native opium in China, and its further increase will only tend to impoverish the country. The evil of opium-smoking—which has been exaggerated by the missionaries and others but still an evil—will spread prodigiously, until it becomes as common as the tobacco habit in Western countries, with very different and far more pernicious results. Yet such must be the effect if China ever takes up the unrestricted culture of the poppy. There would be no foreign demand for the drug; it would have to be consumed in the Central Kingdom, and in order to make good the loss in revenue from the extinction of tea to opium. The former was—once the most valuable export from China as the latter was the most costly article of import. This is not unnatural that the tea planter, finding he can no longer secure a profitable market for his tea in England, should turn his attention to an article the price of which is so high as to promise a large profit, more especially as most of the imported article comes from the country that is proving so successful a rival in the tea trade. The Chinese tea planter is not influenced by sentimental considerations, and it is in spirit of resolution that he resorts to the culture that has proved so lucrative in past times to the Indian rōy. He knows that there is a practically unlimited demand for opium in his own country, is aware that the home-grown drug carries less salt than that of the duty of the foreign import, and is therefore assured that if he can raise a good article he is certain to find a ready market for it. We regret to hear of the experiment being even tried. There is already an enormous production of native opium in China, and its further increase will only tend to impoverish the country. The evil of opium-smoking—which has been exaggerated by the missionaries and others but still an evil—will spread prodigiously, until it becomes as common as the tobacco habit in Western countries, with very different and far more pernicious results. Yet such must be the effect if China ever takes up the unrestricted culture of the poppy. There would be no foreign demand for the drug; it would have to be consumed in the Central Kingdom, and in order to make good the loss in revenue from the extinction of tea to opium. The former was—once the most valuable export from China as the latter was the most costly article of import. This is not unnatural that the tea planter, finding he can no longer secure a profitable market for his tea in England, should turn his attention to an article the price of which is so high as to promise a large profit, more especially as most of the imported article comes from the country that is proving so successful a rival in the tea trade. The Chinese tea planter is not influenced by sentimental considerations, and it is in spirit of resolution that he resorts to the culture that has proved so lucrative in past times to the Indian rōy. He knows that there is a practically unlimited demand for opium in his own country, is aware that the home-grown drug carries less salt than that of the duty of the foreign import, and is therefore assured that if he can raise a good article he is certain to find a ready market for it. We regret to hear of the experiment being even tried. There is already an enormous production of native opium in China, and its further increase will only tend to impoverish the country. The evil of opium-smoking—which has been exaggerated by the missionaries and others but still an evil—will spread prodigiously, until it becomes as common as the tobacco habit in Western countries, with very different and far more pernicious results. Yet such must be the effect if China ever takes up the unrestricted culture of the poppy. There would be no foreign demand for the drug; it would have to be consumed in the Central Kingdom, and in order to make good the loss in revenue from the extinction of tea to opium. The former was—once the most valuable export from China as the latter was the most costly article of import. This is not unnatural that the tea planter, finding he can no longer secure a profitable market for his tea in England, should turn his attention to an article the price of which is so high as to promise a large profit, more especially as most of the imported article comes from the country that is proving so successful a rival in the tea trade. The Chinese tea planter is not influenced by sentimental considerations, and it is in spirit of resolution that he resorts to the culture that has proved so lucrative in past times to the Indian rōy. He knows that there is a practically unlimited demand for opium in his own country, is aware that the home-grown drug carries less salt than that of the duty of the foreign import, and is therefore assured that if he can raise a good article he is certain to find a ready market for it. We regret to hear of the experiment being even tried. There is already an enormous production of native opium in China, and its further increase

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

C H A S. H E D D I C K ' S
CHAMPAGNE, 1850 VINTAGE
per case of 1 dozen quarts.
26s. per case of 2 dozen pints.
G. L. BOIS & Co.
CLAYET, CHAVAS, LABOS.
FRENCH WINES, per case of 1 dozen quarts.
31s. per case of 2 dozen pints.
PONTEIT CANET.
39s. per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
27s. per case of 1 dozen quarts.
38s. per case of 2 dozen pints.
ROBERTSON'S.
35s. per case of 1 dozen quarts.
JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.
38s. per case of 1 dozen bottles.
AT&C.
CUTLER PALMER & Co.'S WINES AND SPIRITS.
SIEMENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1891.

FOR SALE

C H A M P A G N E "M O N O P O L E"
REINSTECK & Co.
M O N O P O L E RED SEAL (medium dry).
Do. " " GOLD FOIL (dry).
Dry Do. do (extra dry).

C A R L O W I T Z & Co.
Sole Agents for
HEINRICH & Co., RIENS.
For Hongkong, China, and Japan.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1891.

FOR SALE

T H E well-known JAPANESE NATURAL MINERAL WATER "HIRANO."
Bright, Uplifting, and Refreshing.
Per case of 50 quarts 70s.
Per case of 50 pints 35s.

G E O. R. STEVENS & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1891.

FOR SALE

T H E RACE PONY "NEW YEAR,"
Winner of the Consolation Stakes, Shang-
hai Autumn Meeting, 1891.

For full Particulars apply to

H.

care of this Paper.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1891.

FOR SALE

B E S T S T E A M C O A L

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Public that they have been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong, China, and SAI MEI COAL MINING COMPANY, of KOREA, and are now prepared to supply COALS of the said Minas at the most reduced and moderate prices.

Samples of these Coals were duly tested by Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON, Engineer Surveyor, and found to bear Certificate to be clean and good quality Coal.

An Inspection is respectfully invited.

TOONG TAI CHEONG & Co.
Collector Agency.
21 Central Praya.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1891.

FOR SALE

O C E A N S T E A M S H I P C O M P A N Y.

F O R S H A N G H A I V I A A M O Y.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at the right rates
for NINGPO, CHEFOU, NEWCHAUAN, TRANTANG,
HANKOW, and Ports on the Yangtze.)

T H E Company's Steamship.

AGAMEMNON.

Captain Willard will be despatched in above
TODAY, the 16th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1891.

FOR SALE

F O R S I N G A P O R E H A V E , A N D H A M B U R G.
(Taking Cargo at the right rates to ANTWERP,
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LONDON,
LIVERPOOL, and BREMEN.)

T H E Company's Steamship.

IPHIGENIA.

Captain Maguire will be despatched for the
above Ports TO-MORROW, the 17th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1891.

FOR SALE

O C E A N S T E A M S H I P C O M P A N Y.

F O R L O N D O N V I A S U E Z C A N A L.

T H E Company's Steamship.

PRIAM.

Captain Wilding will be despatched as above
TODAY, the 17th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1891.

FOR SALE

F O R S H A N G H A I V I A A M O Y.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at the right rates
for CALUTTA, HAMBURG, and ANTWERP.)

T H E Company's Steamship.

MARIA TERESA.

Captain D. H. Jones will be despatched as above
on the 23rd instant, at 11 A.M.

Carriage will be received on Board after
3 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to

DAVID SASOON, BONS & Co.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1891.

FOR SALE

F O R S I N G A P O R E H A V E , A N D H A M B U R G.

T H E Company's Steamship.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Captain Davis will sail on or about the 24th
instant, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1891.

(236)

G O O D A G E N T S W A N T E D .

H E N R Y S. K I N G & Co.

M E R C H A N T S A N D A G E N T S ,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON.

S U P P L Y D E P A R T M E N T .

GOODS of all kinds are supplied on the
most favourable terms for Cash remitted with
order.

An Illustrated Cash Price List will be for-
warded on application, or order, may be sent
from any Agent Catalogue, if full particulars
are furnished.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1891.

1223

A. P. G. PHOTOGRAPEL

Recent added his COLLECTION
of VIEWS, and NEWINES and Photos
of NATIVE FOLK, copies of which are
published in his Studio at MEERS, KELLY & WALSH.

IVORY MINIATURES of Superior Quality and
of Excellent and High Finesse. PERMANENT
ENLARGEMENTS of PHOTOS, and VIEWS and
reproductions of the same on Paper, Canvas, or
Oven.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and Portraits
and other subjects in any state of the weather,
and all Permanent Processes, are executed on
Moderate Terms.

STUDY—ICE HOUSE LANE, 181

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

"UNION" LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"COLLINGHAM."

Captain Wilding will sail on or about the 18th
inst., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1891.

(238)

F O R S I N G A P O R E , H E N A G A N G , A N D C A L C U T T A .

"JAPAN."

Captain J. G. Oliver will be despatched for the
above Ports, TUESDAY, the 16th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1891.

(239)

F O R S I N G A P O R E , P E N A G A N G , A N D C A L C U T T A .

"H A V E R E , H A M B U R G & S P O R E .

Captain J. G. Oliver will be despatched for the
above Ports, TUESDAY, the 16th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1891.

(240)

F O R S I N G A P O R E , H E N A G A N G , A N D C A L C U T T A .

"A R G O T A .

Captain J. G. Oliver will be despatched for the
above Ports, TUESDAY, the 16th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1891.

(241)

F O R S I N G A P O R E , H E N A G A N G , A N D C A L C U T T A .

"A R M A T O Y .

Captain J. G. Oliver will be despatched for the
above Ports, TUESDAY, the 16th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1891.

(242)

F O R S I N G A P O R E , H E N A G A N G , A N D C A L C U T T A .

"A R M A T O Y .

Captain J. G. Oliver will be despatched for the
above Ports, TUESDAY, the 16th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1891.

(243)

F O R S I N G A P O R E , H E N A G A N G , A N D C A L C U T T A .

"A R M A T O Y .

Captain J. G. Oliver will be despatched for the
above Ports, TUESDAY, the 16th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1891.

(244)

F O R S I N G A P O R E , H E N A G A N G , A N D C A L C U T T A .

"A R M A T O Y .

Captain J. G. Oliver will be despatched for the
above Ports, TUESDAY, the 16th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1891.

(245)

F O R S I N G A P O R E , H E N A G A N G , A N D C A L C U T T A .